



# ERADICATING POVERTY IN THE 2030 AGENDA: SOME INTERGENERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

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*Shantanu Mukherjee, Head, Report Team  
Human Development Report Office, UNDP*

# ROADMAP



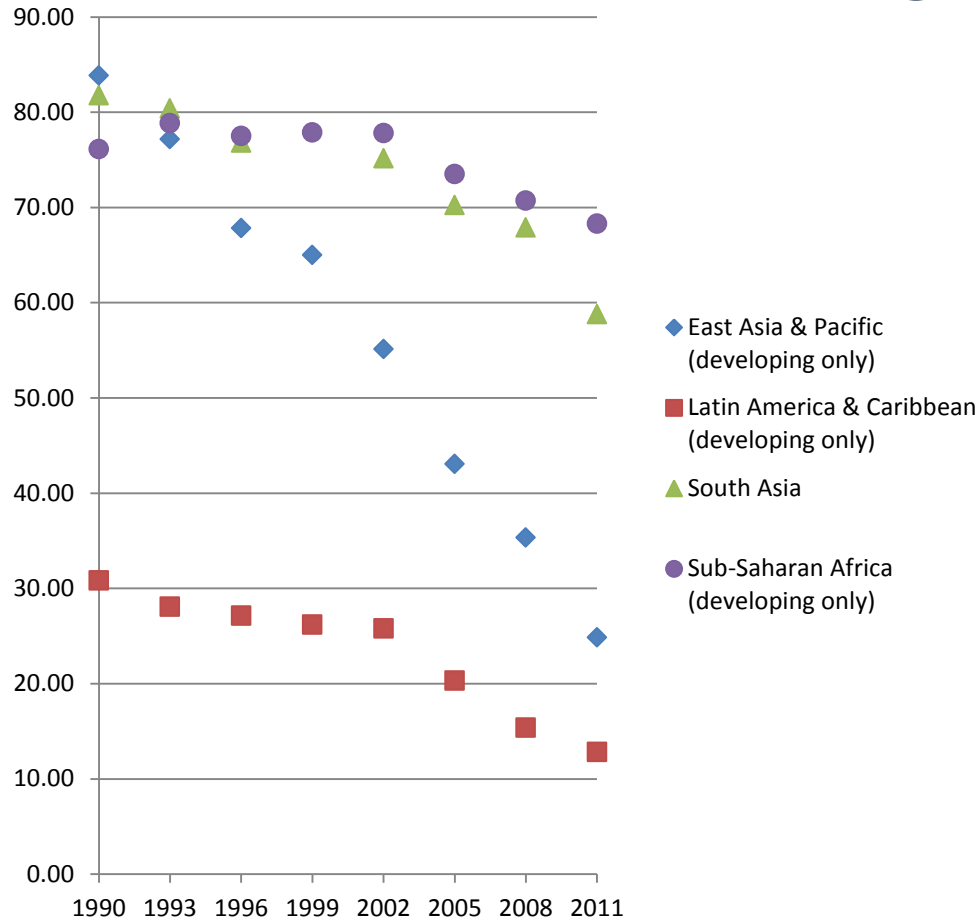
**Eradicating poverty – a reality check**

**An inter-generational approach: key elements**



**Making the most of the SDGs**

# ERADICATING POVERTY IN A GENERATION- THE FIRST HALF



Eradication – what does it mean?

Poverty lines

Minimum levels

The first 15 years:

Sustained economic growth

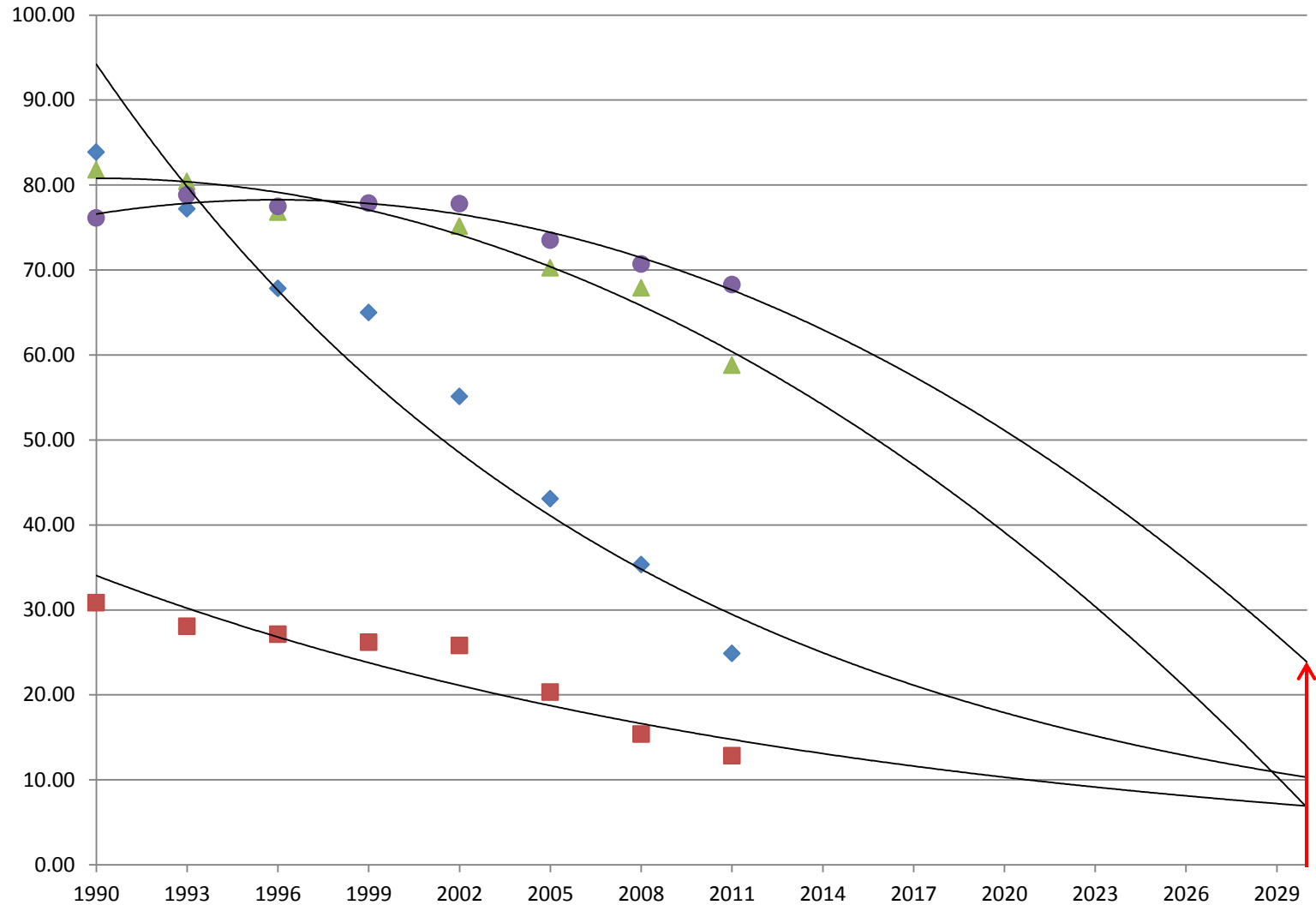
Better policies and  
programmes

Shared political imperative

Improved knowledge and  
understanding

Substantially different  
challenges

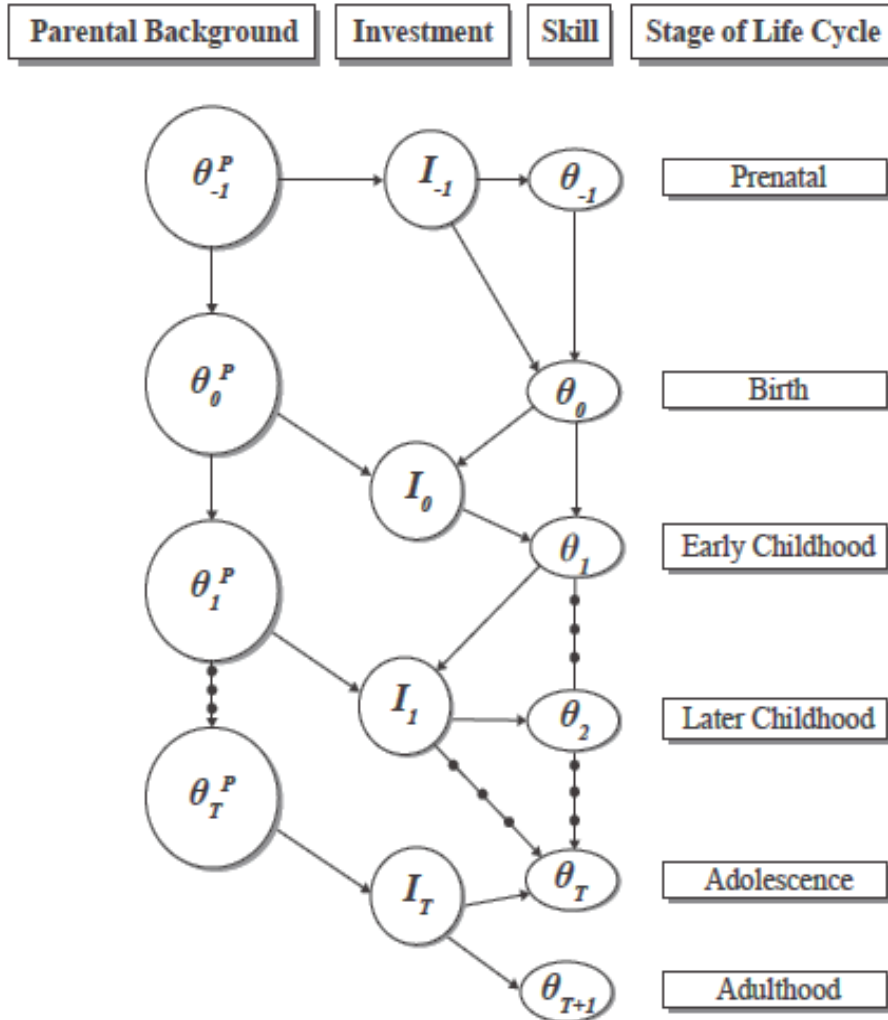
# ERADICATING POVERTY IN A GENERATION- THE NEXT HALF



# INTER-GENERATIONAL ERADICATION OF POVERTY

- ✓ *Intra-generational* eradication of deprivations
- ✓ *Matching* skills to opportunities – changes in the distributions
- ✓ *Cross-generational* relationships
- ✓ *Mobilities* are unequal
- ✓ *Unsustainability and climate change*

# INTRA-GENERATIONAL ERADICATION OF DEPRIVATIONS



## Skills for living:

Parenting skills plus investments matter – broader than finances; public and private

Multiple skills – cognitive, social, task-specific, adaptability, health

‘Skills beget skills’ – complementing across time periods

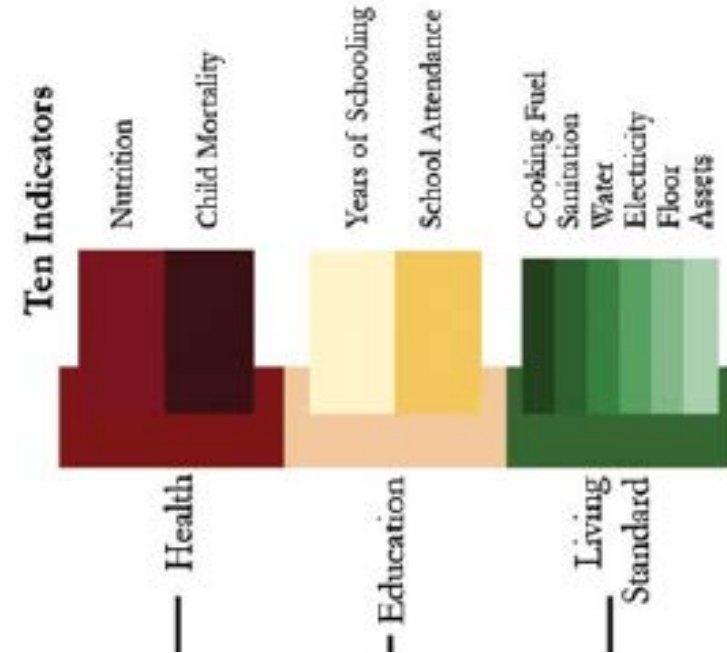
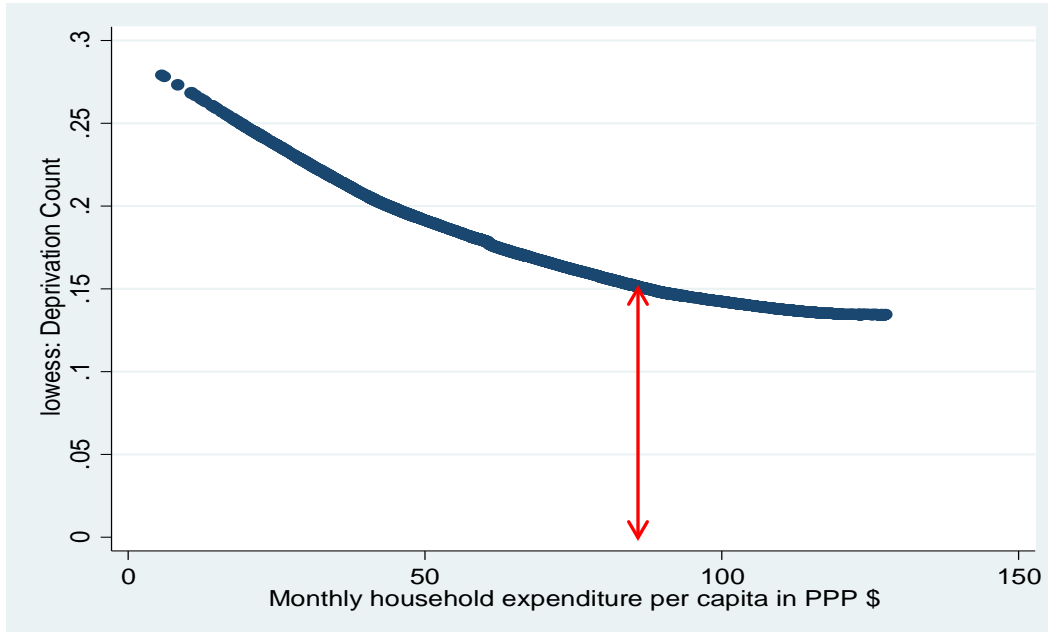
Complement investments – cumulative impact

## Interventions matter:

Baird et al (2015) following up on Miguel & Kremer (2004) – deworming of Kenyan children

Annualised financial rate of return – 32%  
Gender differentiated outcomes

# THE SCALE OF OVERLAPPING DEPRIVATIONS



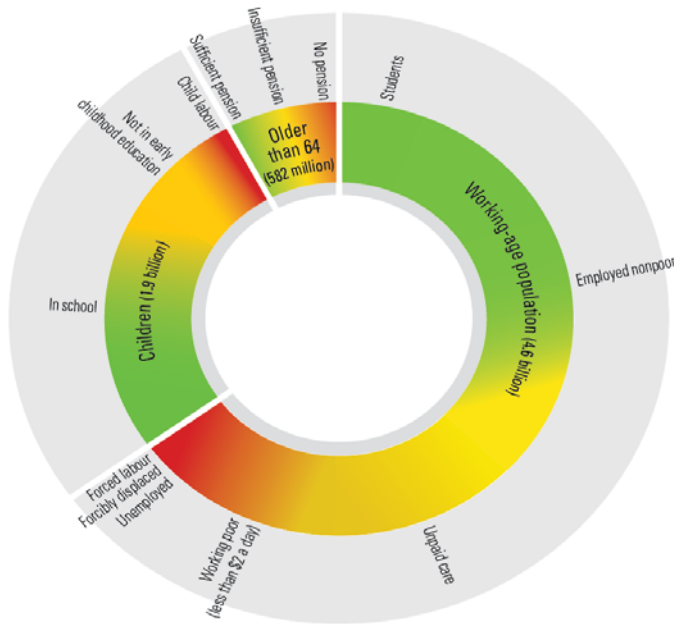
Deprivation scores fall as expenditures rise

Correlations generally low at every expenditure level

In many contexts, accounting for multiple deprivations significantly increases the count of those left behind – e.g. in sample of 25 fragile states MPI-poor population is 1.5 billion

# MATCHING SKILLS TO OPPORTUNITIES – CHANGING DISTRIBUTIONS

What 7.3 billion people do:



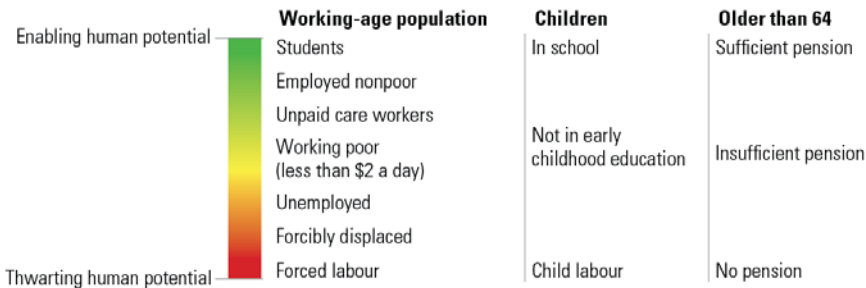
**Will existing drivers of poverty reduction continue to be as effective?**

Structural transformation

Technological change – migrating jobs, redundant skills, increasing pace

Social contract and organization

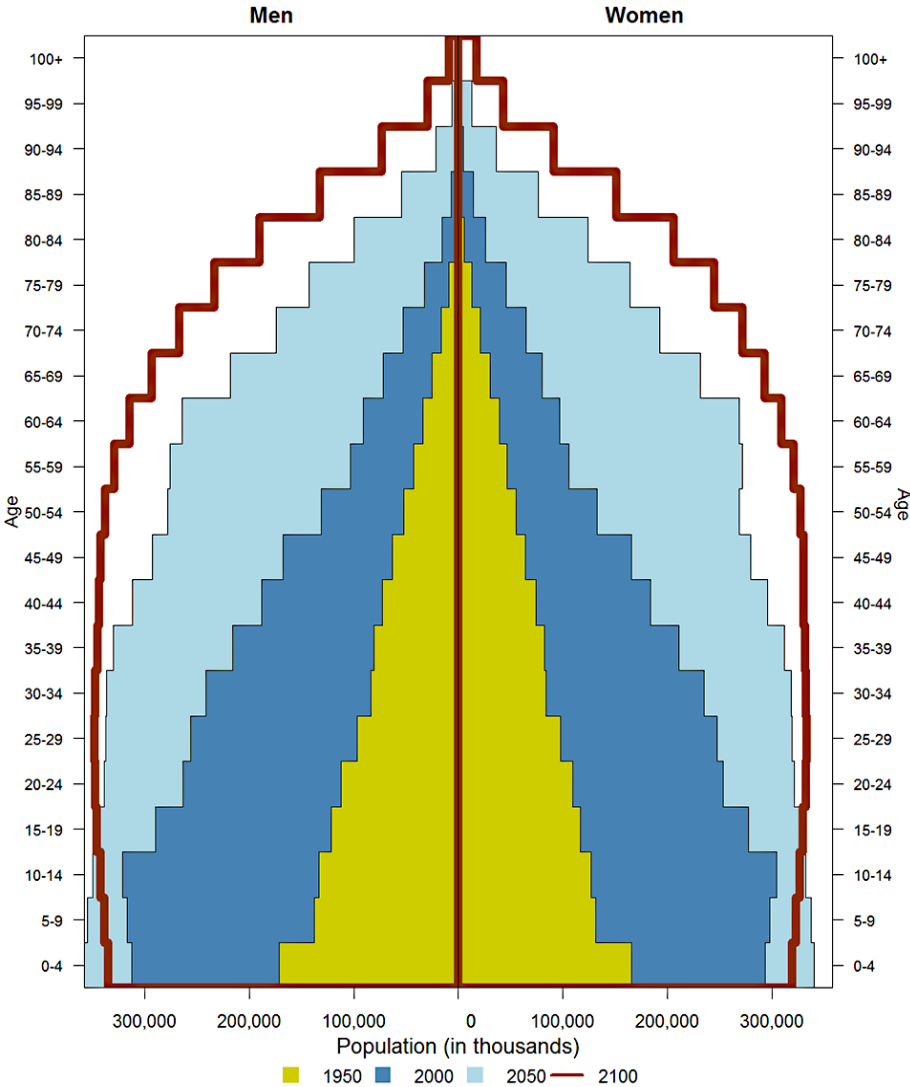
and what it means for **human development**:



Source: *Human Development Report: Work for Human Development (2015)*, UNDP



# CROSS GENERATIONAL DYNAMICS



**Income, medical and care services for the elderly**

Pensions and transfers

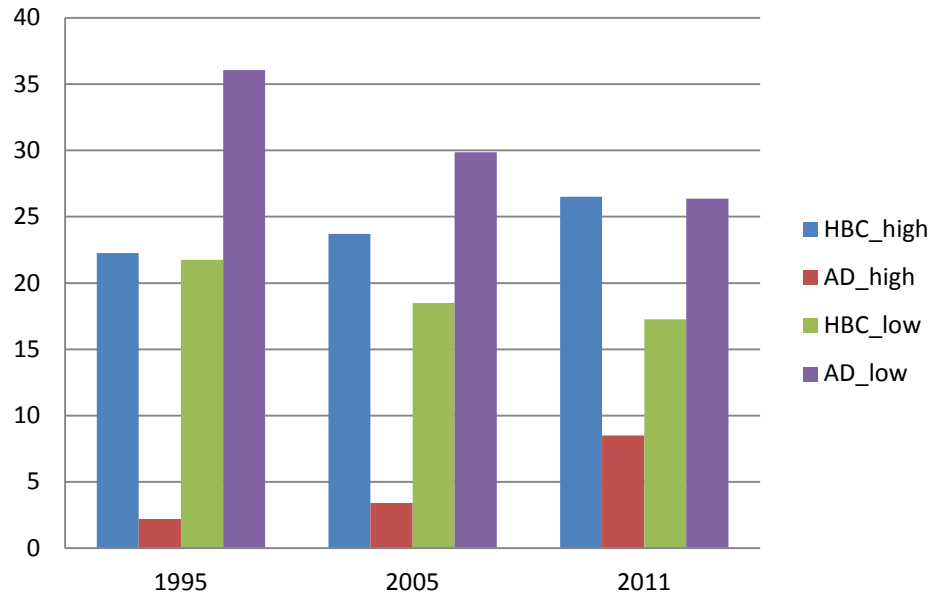
Distribution of aggregate resources

Household provision of care- reinforcing gender roles, limiting women's opportunities?

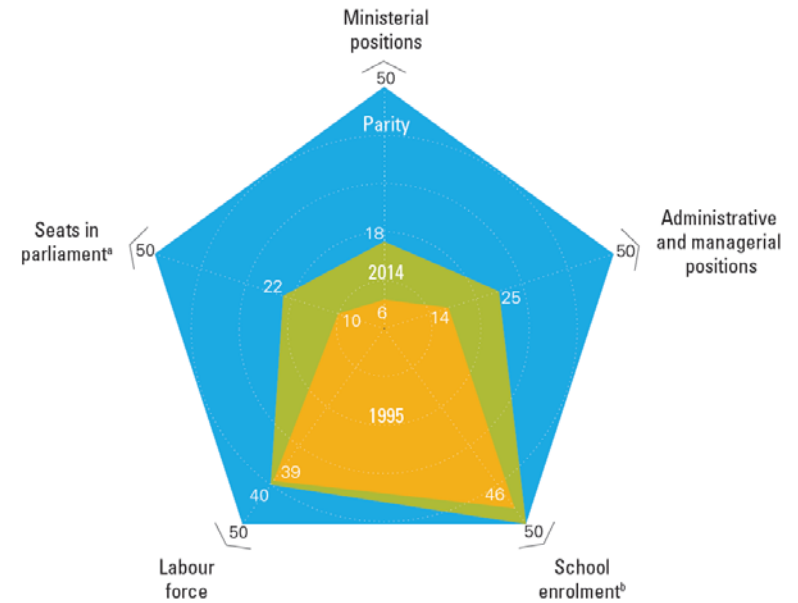
Source: World Population Prospects (2015), UN

# MOBILITIES ARE UNEQUAL

## Nepal: 'Youth productive ability' quintiles and caste

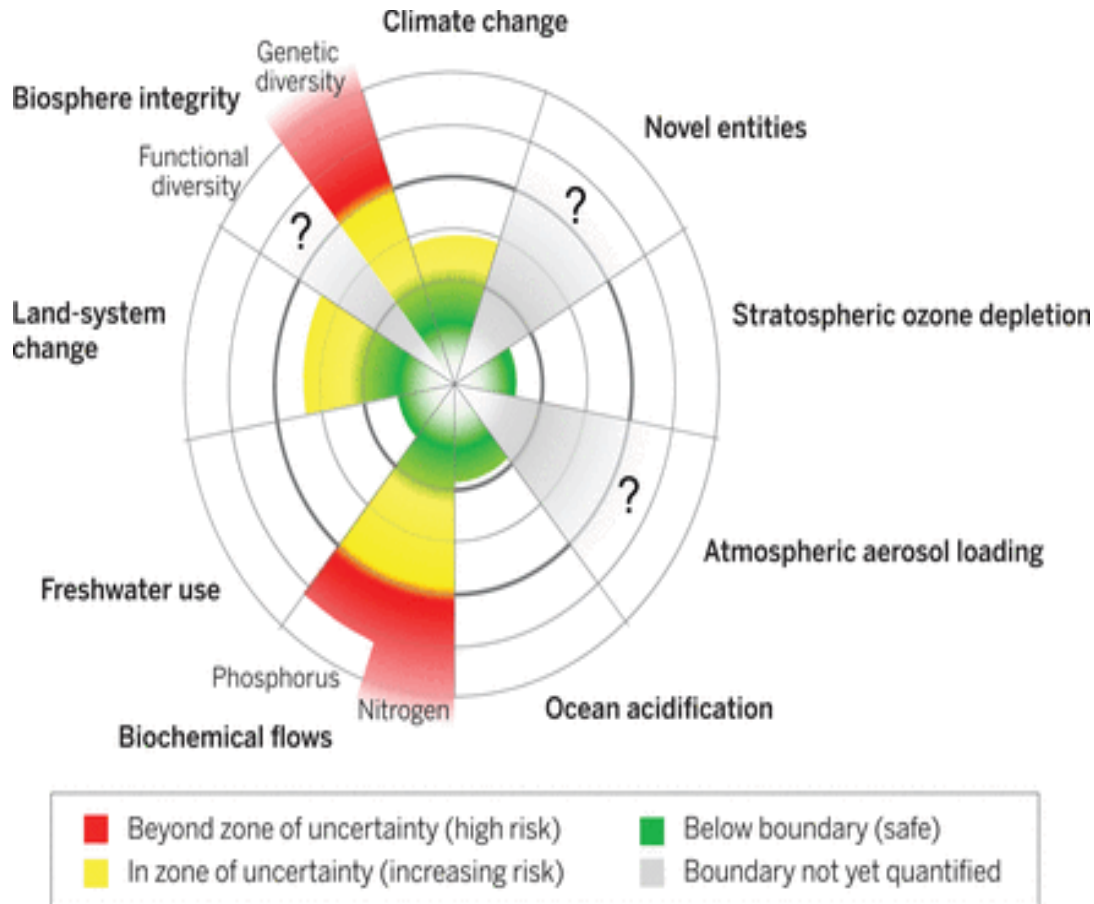


## Infographic: Progress in gender equality on select dimensions: 1995 and 2015



Intergenerational mobility can vary across groups  
Symptomatic of inequities

# COMPOUNDING ALL CHALLENGES



## Sustainability

Repetto, Solow, Brundtland...

From local to planetary scales

Rapidity, inertia and potential irreversibility

Interrelated challenges

Disease vectors

Agriculture

Catastrophic shocks

# SGDs: AN ERADICATION AGENDA

- ✓ SDGs – over 70% are about *leaving no one behind*
  - ✓ Poverty, hunger, health, learning, gender, water, energy, sanitation, jobs and decent work, cities, industrialization, societies...
  
- ✓ Many have identified *who* is being left behind and *how*
  - Bottom of the income distribution
  - Working poor, smallholder farmers, rural
  - Roma, indigenous and other minority ethnic groups
  - Elder people and children
  - Women
  - Disabled
  
- ✓ National political realities may differ

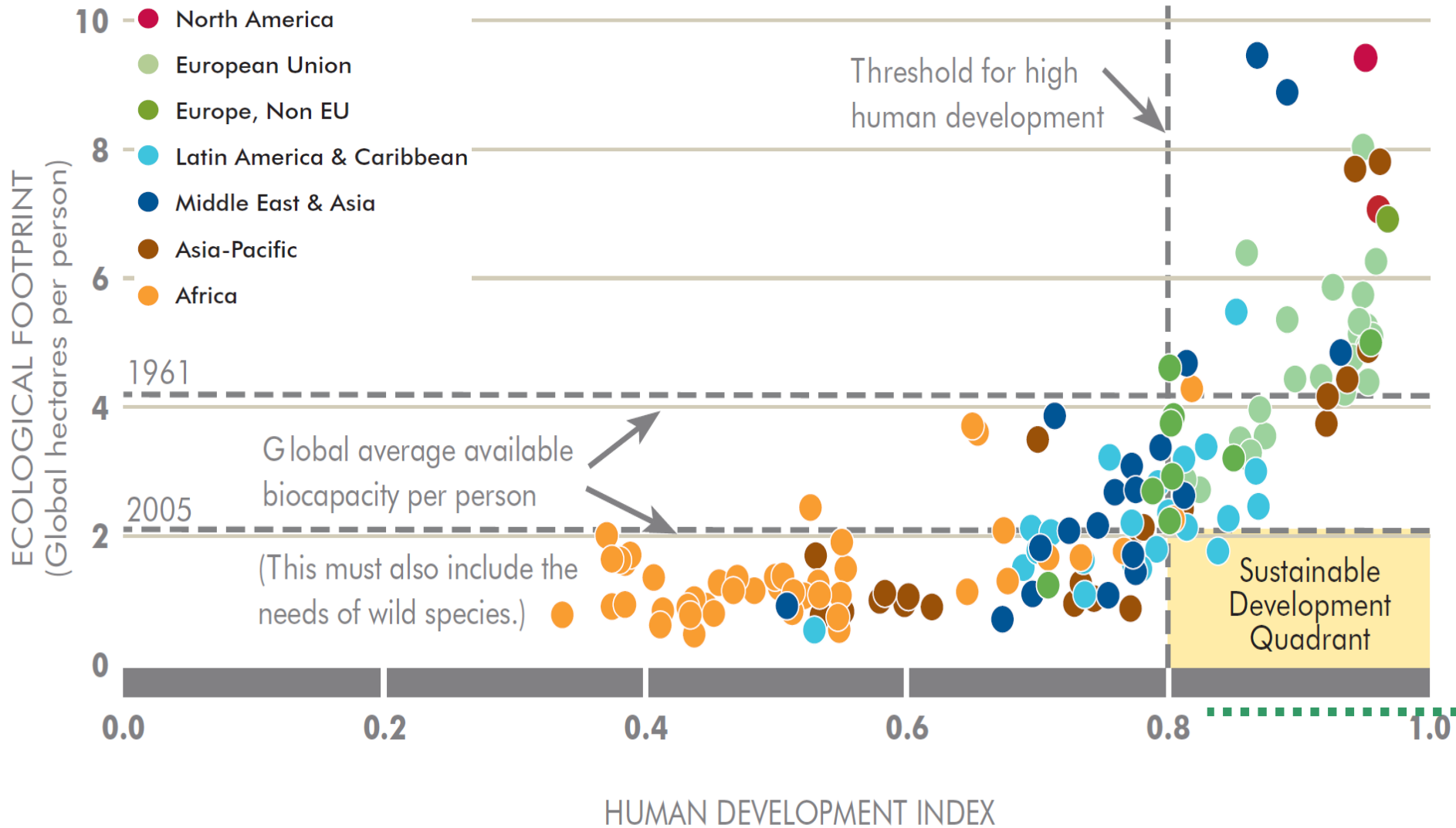
# IMPLEMENTATION FOR ERADICATION

- ✓ Overlapping deprivations, interlocking constraints and cumulative effects
  - ✓ Need for varied, multi-dimensional, customized approaches
  - ✓ Early childhood care and development, learning – preparing for the unanticipated
  - ✓ Aging – poverty of the old, poverty of the care givers
  
- ✓ Leveraging the move to sustainability
  - ✓ Moving to sustainable work – are we investing enough to allow the poorest to access clean energy or improved agricultural practices? Is the global political environment conducive?
  - ✓ Artificial intelligence, mechanization, premature de-industrialisation – can poverty reduction keep up?
  
- ✓ Climate change – enhancing vulnerability, adding urgency

# THREE OVERARCHING CONSIDERATIONS –ONE BINDING CONSTRAINT?

- ✓ Data and dynamic monitoring – advocacy and evidence
  
- ✓ Translating growth into removing constraints and providing opportunities
  - ✓ Individuals realize full potential
  - ✓ Growth process draws on talent and skills of all
  
- ✓ Deepening the normative basis
  - ✓ Voting, bargaining and deliberation to shape collective choices
  - ✓ Civil society voice and accountability
  - ✓ Dealing with the reality of the minority

# JUST ONE SPACE TO MOVE INTO





# Thank You

*[shantanu.mukherjee@undp.org](mailto:shantanu.mukherjee@undp.org)*